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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1872.

HORACE GREELEY last night made, from the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel, the longest political speech he has made thus far during the canvass. The old gentleman discussed at some length his utterances in favor of the right of secession made prior to and during the war, and since repeated in his "American Conflict." He reiterated his former declarations, and declared in effect that when any body of American citizens, after full and free discussion, voted themselves out of the Union, he was in favor of letting them go in peace. He did not abate an iota from what he said in the *Tribune* in 1861, which was read by Toombs in the Georgia Secession Convention as an answer to Alexander H. Stephens' Union speech. Even by his Democratic hearers this part of Mr. Greeley's speech last night was coolly received. Possibly they did not object to the sentiment as much as to the imprudence of its declaration at this time and in this city, with the memories of the grand convention of battle-scarred veterans fresh on their minds. We thank Mr. Greeley for his candor.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 48f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 115@115¼.

"GEN. GRANT has never been defeated, and he never will be."—*Horace Greeley.*

EX-GOV. SAMUEL BARD, of Tennessee, one of the most eloquent speakers we have listened to during the campaign, will address the citizens of Beaver Falls to-day.

"I KNOW General Hartranft well, both as a public officer and a man. As Auditor-General he showed himself a most faithful, upright, efficient and accommodating officer."—*Charles R. Buckalew.*

"FOR General Hartranft we have nothing but praise. He was a gallant soldier, and he has been a faithful official. He is a Radical Republican, and would make a good Governor."—*John W. Forney.*

STILL THEY COME! Benjamin Parke, formerly of Harrisburg, and at one time editor of the *Keystone*, the central organ of the Democracy of the State, has declared himself for Grant and the whole Republican State ticket. He has delivered several able speeches during the canvass.

BUCKALEW'S visit to Western Pennsylvania lost him votes. He made an exceedingly bad impression on the people. Hartranft, by his manly bearing, his gentlemanly manners, his social ways, has gained favor on every side. He found time to visit our shops and manufactories, and everywhere was accorded a hearty greeting. He has gained votes by his visit.

THE following extract from General Hooker's telegrams to Secretary Stanton, will be found on page 208, vol. 1, of "The Report of the Committee on the War Department" for the year 1865:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 30, 1863.—Hon. E. M. Stanton: I would consider the services of an entire corps as entirely lost to this army were it to fall into the hands of Major General Carl Schurz, the senior officer now on duty with it. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major General Commanding."

HON. C. L. PERSHING, of Cambria county, has been named by all parties in Schuylkill county as a candidate for Judge in that district. He has accepted the nomination on the ground on which it was tendered him, as independent of party politics. The *Miners' Journal*, of Pottsville, says:

"Mr. Pershing bears an excellent reputation among all those who know him, for independence of character; and they all with one accord admit that he will make an able, honest and impartial Judge, if elected to the position, of which we have no doubt whatever."

WE HAVE heard that General Moorhead declares that he would not, for twenty thousand dollars, occupy the position he does, of having called Grant a "common loafer," if that unfortunate speech could be blotted out. Very likely. Yet the speech doubtless reflected the animus and thought of the man. Yet he is one of our leaders in the movement to "shake hands across the bloody chasm." A speech so full of vindictive bitterness does not illustrate the kind of generosity our opponents would have us believe they are possessed of.

THERE is an old and well worn story of a dog who thought to stop a locomotive by his barking, but it went right on. It is amusing to remember that the two papers in our city most solicitous that the soldiers in Convention should do exactly right, were the *Chronicle* and *Leader*, both opposed to Hartranft. They were full of advice to the soldiers, not to endorse Hartranft. They were careful to inform them that their's was a *National* Convention. The soldiers treated them as they would a squad of rebels,—marched right on, showing them no attention whatever.

GENERAL HARTRANFT came into office in May, 1866, and soon discovered that during the years 1863 and 1864, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company had declared large dividends *in stock*, and had not been taxed therefor. He at once settled that account for the amount due the State. The Company squirmed, but it was of no use. *General Hartranft compelled the company to pay the sum of* $172,831.70 AS BACK TAXES FOR 1863 AND 1864, THE PAYMENT OF WHICH THEY HAD ESCAPED UNDER A DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION. Such is the vigilance of General Hartranft, one of the most honorable and faithful officers we have ever had in the Commonwealth.

THE Cincinnati Exposition continues a great success, and the enterprising people of that city are reaping a harvest, present and prospective. It is not so much in what is realized at this time, as in the fact that it will make thousands of country merchants, farmers, and small manufacturers acquainted with the resources of the city, and secure them as good customers in the future. The receipts at the Exposition on Monday, from the sale of tickets, amounted to $2,727, and on Tuesday to $3,385. Horace Greeley is to divide attractions with mammoth pumpkins, pictures and manufactures to-day and to-morrow. The managers of the Exposition add Horace as one of their advertising features. The Newark (N. J.) Exposition of articles of Newark manufacture alone, is also a great success, and will make people from one end of the Union to the other acquainted with the skill of its artizans and the great variety of their products. Some days since we commended the example of Cincinnati and Newark to the people of Pittsburgh, and especially to our manufacturers, as one that would be to the interest of our whole population if successfully followed. An exhibition of Pittsburgh manufactured articles could certainly be made a grand success, and one attractive to the large and small dealers of a dozen States. It only needs a few energetic gentlemen to take the initiative, and next year we can start an exhibition in Pittsburgh that may become an annual and attractive feature to visitors to our city, and eventually a matter of great profit and advancement to our business and industrial interests. Who will first move in this enterprise?

CARL SCHURZ in a speech recently delivered in Cincinnati, stated that when arms were being shipped from this country to France during the Franco-German war, he went in person to the State Department, and called the attention of Secretary Fish to the violation of the neutrality laws. We presume Schurz will make the same statement in his promised speech in Pittsburgh, on Monday, so it is as well to expose its falsity in advance. At St. Louis, a few evenings ago, at a Republican meeting, Hon. Francis Redman, ex-Secretary of State of Missouri, read a letter from Secretary Fish in direct answer to the question whether Schurz had done what he asserted. The Secretary's denial is unqualified, that Schurz never called in person at the State Department on the French arms business, and he never wrote to the Department about it.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS, after several weeks' consideration of the questions presented, has addressed a letter to Alexander H. Stephens in reply to his appeal for the discharge of all the Ku-Klux from the Albany Penitentiary. The ex-Vice President of the so-called "Southern" Confederacy argued at length that the conviction of the Ku-Klux was illegal, as the law was not in force at the time of the alleged offenses. He further urged their pardon on the ground of justice and an exercise of Executive clemency that would be in keeping with the professed friendship of the Chief Magistrate for the South. The answer of the Attorney General is courteous, but firmly denies the allegations contained in the letter of Mr. Stephens. Admitting that there are some among the number upon whom Executive clemency would not be misplaced, he contends that its exercise would not have any more political significance than pardon extended to those who have violated other statutes and been convicted of henious crimes. The Attorney General fully reviews the Stephens letter, but prefers he should make it public.

THE Credit-Mobilier story has been thoroughly exploded. Dana will now put it away, and take up something equally sensational, and equally false we may be sure. The "special service" man of the *Sun*, to whom the duty was confided of getting up the Mobillier sensation, was Mr. Gibson, who was at the head of that magnificent "confidence" enterprise, the Pittsburgh *Paper*. This is the reason, we suppose, that the *Post* of this city invests so largely in the invention. We have already printed the denials of Senator Wilson, Speaker Blaine and Mr. Dawes that they never received a dollar of stock in the Mobillier, and now we have an address, printed herewith, from Oaks Ames, the alleged briber, to his constituents in Massachusetts, in which Mr. Ames gives an unqualified denial to the statements of the *Sun* that he gave stock to members of Congress to induce favorable legislation. He states that these charges were made several years ago, and were answered under oath at the time by himself and other gentlemen of the highest respectability and character; that there was no truth in the charges; that the list of names given as the recipients of the stock upon the back of his letter were not written or furnished by him, and that the statement that he had given or shown such list of names is unqualifiedly false. So this story goes to the limbo of worthless lies, but the Greeleyites doubtless have another prepared to take its place.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT BEAVER.

Yesterday was a grand day at Beaver. Despite the fact that the energies of the people of the surrounding towns was taxed very greatly by their attendance on the convention and processions in this city, there was an immense outpouring of the people of Beaver county to testify their appreciation of the issues of the canvass. The procession was of great length; several bands of music gave spirit and life to the parade, while several open wagons, filled with young ladies, tastefully dressed, added to the appearance of the procession. It was altogether a grand success.

At the fair grounds, when the speaking commenced, it was estimated there were ten thousand persons present. General John A. Logan delivered a masterly address from the main stand, followed by General Carr, of Illinois, Major John Allison and General Albright. At a second stand, Mr. J. Vannote, Dr. Collin, and others delivered addresses. Despite the at times drizzling rain, the audience remained within sound of the speakers' voices, proving themselves good listeners. There are quite a large number of former Democrats there who declare their purpose to vote the full Republican ticket. Captain McDonell, who was decided against Buckalew, by the speech the Democratic leader delivered at Beaver, took a prominent part on the occasion. He fitted up a boat on a wagon, and his little daughter rode a beautiful pony in the procession.

Our friends in Beaver declare they will out-do themselves. The feeling in the county is most excellent, and there is even talk of electing Senator Rutan by a thousand majority. If they work on with their present spirit, judging from the demonstration yesterday, they can do it.

AND NOW TO WORK.

The Veterans' National Convention, a grand event that may almost be said to form an epoch in the history of Pittsburgh, is now a thing of the past. Many of our visitors left yesterday, and possibly at this time nearly all of them are gone. They have left behind them noble and eloquent words and inspiring memories, but it will not do for us to rely on these alone as the influences by which to carry the State for our ticket. We do not mean to say that there is danger. We believe there is none. We are confident that Hartranft and the entire ticket will be elected,—but we must yet work for a noble majority, worthy the State in the patriotic days of the war. What is past is past, and we must accept that as so far good, but go on to greater deeds and harder work. It is not possible, at this time, to measure the precise influence of the Veterans' Convention. All, it wielded is on the right side. But a great deal of the right sentiment now pervading the State, and the enthusiasm that swells the hearts of the people is the result of work, in giving information and in discussing the issues of the day.

The work must be kept up hour by hour, day by day, and from week to week till election day comes round. The State and local committees are doing their utmost to supply speakers, so that meetings can be liberally held. We are doing our full share of work in discussing the questions of the day, laying information before our readers, and in urging on the good work. But there is work for all. Let local committees see that their districts are canvassed. If there are no such committees organized, any Republican is authorized to do it. Talk to your neighbor confidentially. There are thousands, more than ever before, who only need a quiet word of encouragement to abandon Greeleyism and vote the entire Republican ticket. They do not want their names blazoned as having changed, but they will quietly agree to vote with you if you ask them to do it quietly and rightly. There is in a word some work, which any one can do. As Republicans we ask you to do it now.

Work for the whole ticket. It would surprise our readers if we were to state some of the reasons, why some affirm they will not vote for this or that one on the ticket. If stated, they would appear inexpressibly trivial and mean. A person said to us, but a few day ago, "I will vote against Senator Rutan, because a certain law that applies to my township does not meet my approval." We answered, "Senator Rutan is a careful, conscientious, honest Senator. Perhaps when the law was pending, you did not inform him of your objection." He admitted this. Thus because a Senator innocently allowed a law to pass, the precise bearing of which on particular interests he could not know of himself, it was proposed to put a Democrat in his place, and this might result in the election of a Democratic United States Senator. Such things are wrong. There is no safety now, in a split ticket. No man can foresee the evils and dangers of a single wrong vote. Work for the whole ticket. It is better than the average. It ought to have support. Work for it, and the ides of October will bring triumph for your party and an easy conscience for you.

THE VOICE OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Our streets, yesterday morning, were still full of the evidences of the great events of the few preceding days. The display along the streets continued, while the crisp morning air was redolent with triumphal music and patriotic cheers. Now all our visiting friends are gone, and the city has settled down to its normal condition. The work of the Convention centred upon a series of resolutions, published yesterday, and which give clear expression to the voice of those who have a right to be heard in the councils of the nation. What is the gist of their declarations?

It is simply that while it is not true that American soldiers, or the Republican party, is lacking in magnanimity toward the people South, so recently in arms, it is true that they or their representatives are not yet to be entrusted with power. It seems, at first glance, astonishing that there should be need for such an expression. The war has been closed but seven short years; can it be possible that in this brief time those who were armed traitors are seeking to control the councils and government of the nation? This is the precise fact. Disguise it as they may, enough is known of the Greeley conspiracy for it to be confidently asserted that his success means the elevation of the worst and most unrepentant rebel element of the nation to places of trust and power. Those who have a special right to be heard say this must not be done. We do not doubt that the warning voice will be heeded.

Another thing they say is, that in order to make sure national success, vote right in Pennsylvania,—elect the gallant Hartranft. Pennsylvania is to-day the front line of the battle. This broken, and our forces driven back disordered and broken in defeat on the inner lines, and the issue of the battle will be doubtful and hardly settled. The front line safe, and all is safe. If the Republicans and Democrats who propose to vote for Grant and Wilson in November, will vote the State Republican ticket, it will be elected by forty thousand majority. Why should they not do it? Every charge against Hartranft has been exploded. No intelligent man pretends to believe them. On the other hand, not only do the charges against Buckalew, —*all of them*,—stand unanswered, but his attempted answers are proven to be falsehoods. It is a serious thing to charge,—but it is nevertheless true, that Mr. Buckalew has deliberately falsified facts, in open speeches, at different places before the people. What is said of his rebel record is true. Are the people, therefore, willing to elect to office a rebel sympathizer, and a deliberate falsifier, rather than a brave soldier and an honest man.

The soldiers say it must not be done. They affirm that they need the victory in Pennsylvania in October, to help to swell the triumph in November. Men of Alleghany! you have extended a generous and noble hospitality to your comrades of the war. Your hearts and homes have been opened. Their presence has cheered and honored you. Listen to their advice, and give it force in October. They say, that "although this Convention is purely national in its inception and purposes, we cannot refrain from expressing our sympathy and giving our cordial support to our gallant comrade leading the column in Pennsylvania, whose illustrious record as a brave and faithful soldier should endear him to every loyal heart."

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

An Historical Manuscript Three Thousand Years old Discovered.

Mr. A. C. Harris, editor of the London *Hieroglyphical Standard*, has recently discovered a papyrus in an Egyptian tomb, which is pronounced the largest, finest, best written, and best preserved of any which have ever yet been found in the land of the Pharaohs. When unrolled it is over 120 feet long by eighteen inches in width. It dates back to Rameses III. (the Rampsinit of Herodotus), and has consequently been more than 3,000 years in existence. It contains precious revelations of the political and religious civilization of Egypt in that remote period, and is written in a mixture of hieroglyphics, with signs of letters and syllables. The text of the papyrus is an address from king Rameses III. "to his people and to all the people of the earth," upon the great events of his reign, as well as that of his father, Setinecht, and of his grandfather, Maneptah Seti II.; events which put an end to the period of religious evolution, very important also for the study of biblical history. Rameses relates how he has himself restored the ancient Egyptian form of worship and re-erected the temples, endowing the latter with a munificence upon the effects of which he dilates in full. At the end of his address he enumerates his various war-like exploits, and all the other services he has rendered his people. The religious evolution, of which mention is made, refers to the period of Moses, to the monotheistic worship founded or restored by him, and comprises all the events which terminated in the destruction of monotheism in Egypt, and the exodus of the Israelites. This papyrus is consequently of the highest interest for the study of Mosaic religion and legislation, and is of great use in explaining and confirming many important details of history. Doctor Eisenlohr recently gave a lecture upon this subject at Heidelberg at a sitting of the Historical and Philosophical Society, and in his lecture gave a complete translation of this address of Ramesis to his people, which, together with the lecture, has been published at Leipzig.

TRYING TO STOP THE TIDE.

The German Cabinet Circular Against Emigration.

(From the N. Y. Herald of Wednesday.)

The Imperial German government has made another strenuous effort with the view of staying the tide of emigration from the national territory. A Cabinet circular, the second on the same subject, has been issued in Berlin, which threatens emigrants (intending, we presume) with an official classification as outlaws, over whom a strict surveillance will be maintained by the Prussian authorities. The emigrant exodus has been only slightly affected, so far, by the ministerial menace. But necessity has no law. Imperial Germany is commencing to realize the sad social consequences which have resulted within its bounds from the terrible war with France; and Germany, as a nation, does not regenerate from the effects of battle disaster so rapidly or with the same light-hearted, buoyant and reproductive elasticity as does the great war-tried Power with which she has been engaged. Artisan industry, with the values of real estate and agricultural income, are very heavily taxed in Germany, from Berlin outward all over the country, in consequence of the war, while the military service system law has been made still more rigid in its enactments towards the adult and maturing male population. Can any person blame Germans for emigrating to the free Republic of the West? Not one, so long as the exodus is healthy and natural. The continuance of the outward tide of population from the hearths and firesides of the German Empire will soon give rise to one of the most extraordinary and important problems which has ever been presented to social science. The French, as is known, do not emigrate to any great extent.

A PARIS bookseller, one M. Plon, has brought suit against "Louis Charles Napoleon Bonaparte, formerly Emperor of the French, and now residing at Chislehurst, England," for the sum of 333,299 francs and 25 centimes. The case is to be tried at the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal in Paris, opening at the next term, and is for "printing and delivering" the small edition, so called, of the "Life of Cæsar" The delivery in question consisted in sending the gratuitous copies to "functionaries," reviewers and other influential persons, most of whom—for they were sent all over Europe—roundly abused the poor Emperor's work, even when they were not called upon as journalists to express any public opinion. The large edition of the "Life of Cæsar"—that which was offered to the public—left the publisher out of pocket to the sum of two hundred thousand francs. M. Plon, however, early on the alert as regards that, is said to have laid seizure to personal effects of the Emperor and Empress found in France, sufficient to cover the sum.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON is on shipboard, bound for home from Europe.

POWERS, the sculptor, has not created any new design in seven years.

MISS MATILDA HERRON is writing in the California *Chronicle* on the subject of "San Francisco Twenty Years Ago."

THE great California wheat grower, John Mitchell, pays this year $8,000 for sacks alone, in which to put his crops.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON will resume the stage next spring. His physician at Baltimore has reassured him regarding his eyes.

BISHOP HARRIS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is still hard at work at the new "Discipline," the last pages of which will soon pass through the press.

DURING the twenty or thirty years Noah Webster devoted to his dictionary, a copyright of one cent per copy on the sale of his spelling book supported his family.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY says the story of Stanley's having received a rich jewel as a present from the Queen is quite absurd. English sovereigns don't do that sort of thing.

AN oarsman who recently witnessed a performance of "Hamlet," said he "knew there was going to be a row in the graveyard when Hamlet began to handle the sculls.

A LADY at a watering-place hotel is reported to have complained because they charged her twenty-five cents for washing a collar, which originally cost only fifteen cents.

MISS KELLOGG, while abroad, expended, so it is reported, over $10,000 in gold toward replenishing her different wardrobes for the coming operatic season in New York.

A CAMBRIDGE man carried home from Boston a large rat, which had entered his dinner-basket for an afternoon meal, the other day. The rat was transported with the dinner.

PRINCE ARTHUR, the third son of Queen Victoria, who is an officer in the English army, will, it is said, shortly appear as an author in a series of contributions on military subjects, to a London magazine.

FATHER BURKE, the Irish Dominican Missionary and orator, whose life was recently despaired of, has fully recovered and lectured Monday evening in Elizabeth, New Jersey, before the Catholic Temperance Union of New Jersey.

A FRENCH correspondent announces the death of Arthur Dardenne, the last survivor of the band which at the beginning of the first French Revolution stormed the Bastile, in a public hospital. So passes away the glory of this world.

IT is reported that Robert Bonner will retire from the active management of the New York *Ledger* next spring. He has now been at it twenty years, and in that time has converted a paper which was entirely an advertising sheet into a paper into which no amount of money could purchase the way for an advertisement.

HIS will shows that the reports current at the time of James Gorden Bennett's death that he had bequeathed a quarter of a million dollars to the Catholic Church, were untrue. Mr. Bennett made no charitable or religious bequests in his will, but gave his entire property, estimated at five millions, to the members of his family.

MR. HENRY BESSIMER, the inventor of an improved process for the manufacture of steel out of cast-iron, has made such an application of a portion of the machinery for that purpose to a newly constructed vessel, that he claims the passage of the English channel may be made, however rough the weather may be, without seasickness to the passengers.

REV. MR. LANDRUM, a Baptist minister, dropped dead in the pulpit of the church at Rover, Tennessee, on Sunday week. He had sung and prayed, read his text, and was proceeding with his sermon, when he remarked that he felt sick, took a drink of water, wet his forehead, fell back in the pulpit and immediately expired. He is the second one who has suddenly died in that pulpit in the past two years.

THE Princess Beatrice, the fifth and only unmarried daughter of Queen Victoria, has been betrothed for marriage to the Marquis of Stafford. So we are informed by cable. Should the union take place it will serve to bind another noble family—that of the Duke of Sutherland—in still closer union to the throne of Britain. Her Majesty is a prudent matron, as well as a very powerful sovereign.

PAULINE LUCCA, if she was possessed of the ordinary characteristics of humanity, must have been enthused by her reception in New York. Ten thousand throats welcomed her to America in a chorus which is said to have been rendered in the most faultless style. Torchlights, bells ringing, and the Liederkranz are a combination which few could resist, and if she had not been thoroughly satisfied she could not have been human.

REGARDING Mario's reappearance in America, New York musical writers universally agree that his voice is a thing of the past, though the artist is as skillful as ever. The *Tribune* says: "Let us tell the truth as tenderly as we can. The art remains, of course; the pure style, the elegant phrasing, the keen sensibility—but that is nearly all. At moments here and there a faint flavor of the ancient tones carries us back in fancy across the wide chasm of years, but it is after all a faint recollection."

A FOND father in Rochester had suspected his daughter of having stolen midnight walks with a lover whom he had long refused her seeing, and in coming home the other night at a late hour, he thought he saw his daughter's arm linked in with the hated lover's. The indignant papa took the young man by the collar and was giving him a good shaking, together with sundry admonitions from behind, when he discovered, much to his dismay, that he had tackled the wrong man, the "parties being a highly respectable young couple who were innocently returning from prayer meeting.

THE INDIAN MURDERER.

The Cook Murder in Minnesota.

(From the St. Paul Press of September 6.)

Yesterday Mrs. Bobolink, the mother of the Indian murderer, came down to St. Paul and had an interview with her son at the county jail. The meeting was marked with a good deal of display of feeling on the part of both, and apparently the feeling was real. Both shed tears freely and sobbed violently. They subsequently calmed their feelings and Bobolink told his story to his mother, while Allen Jordan sat on the floor in one corner of the room, writing down what was said. The following is Bobolink's statement.

Last spring, in March, my brother-in-law, Shar-Bo-Waze, and myself, started out West hunting; after camping out six or seven nights I left him and went to the sugar camp and stayed three nights, and went back with one man and boy; when I left my partner and did not find him where I left him, and camped there one night with two fellows, and next morning we started out in one direction, and went a little way and turned back, and I camped out alone one night on my way back to Oak lake. Next morning I did not feel well, and started out, traveling very slowly; in the afternoon I saw Half-Sole trapping, and had some talk with him about the camp. He told me there was a boy at the camp, and I went there and got something to eat. They gave me four muskrat skins for a pair of mittens, and the boy started out a little way with me and turned back. Before I left my home at Beech Lake, my brother, Flat-mouth, the head chief of the Pillager band, had a talk with me, and told me to tell the whites that my father had peace with them always. And now said he: I want you to tell the whites to let my nephew go free. I want him to draw my annuities just as soon as I see the Indian Agent. I want him to say what he thinks about this matter. I think the Indians hung at Dramaud had no fair trial; they don't know whether they were guilty or not.

Mr. Flatmouth, in a communication to the prisoner, says he wants to have peace with the whites all the time, and subscribes himself, "Truly yours, Flatmouth, leading Chief of the Pillagers."

I went along toward Oak Lake. In the evening I selected a camping place. I went over to Mr. Cook's to buy a piece of bread with the four muskrat skins. I went into the house and said, "How do you do?" Mr. Cook told me to go off. Mr. Cook told Bobolink he had been there the day before trying to sell ratskins, but he said it was not him. "You came here yesterday and scared my wife and my children, and I want you to leave," and I received a blow from his foot which knocked me down; he then took a stik and beat me with it. I don't know how long I laid there, and finally got up and went to a buggy which was standing there, and got into it and sat there thinking about it. My temper was increasing all the time, so I made up my mind to go to my camp. I got my gun and pistol—a five-shooter, and went back to Cook's. As soon as I got there I was pretty mad, and shot Mr. Cook with my gun, which was a single barrel. He did not fall and I shot him with my pistol and he fell to the floor, and the woman came out from the bedroom and I shot her—all the time on the outside. They both died right there, and I went into the house, and killed the three young ones with my knife and they never cried. The reason I killed the family was because he commenced upon me first. After killing them I left but went back, thinking I ought to get something; but I got no money and took clothes which I had when arrested. I never took spoons or pistols; only the clothes. I then set fire to the house and went away, and this is the straightest story I have told before my mother, who came down to learn the truth; and she will go back and tell friends what I have said, but I do hope my annuity money from the Pillager band will get me clear. A good many strangers have come to see me, but my mother has made me cry for the first time. I did not cry because I was afraid, but I cried because I saw my mother feel so bad.

POLYGAMOUS EUROPEANS.

A Ship-Load of Newly Recruited Mormons—Who They Are and What They Look Like.

(From the N. Y. World of Tuesday.)

Brigham Young seems to devote all his energy to the solution of two problems by the force of one argument. The two questions, as given by the *Tribune* and *Mining Journal*, of Salt Lake City, are: Shall the United States Government exert authority over Mormons? and, Shall the social evil be allowed to exert its influences against polygamy? Brigham Young's solution is the importation of a few cargoes of muscular men and comely women—the former possibly for bellicose purposes, and the latter as an especial inducement to the sons of apostles to shun evil ways and accept the faith and words of their fathers. The first cargo arrived last night in the Williams & Guion steamship Minnesota. There were six hundred of them, single men and single women: English from the mining districts, Welsh from the mountains, and Germans from the Rhine Valley. Each nationality was in charge of the apostle who had preached especially in either country, and the three leaders in the conversion of souls will conduct the neophytes to the promised land.

It was not generally known that these polygamously inclined people were coming, and they were therefore left in undisturbed possession of the ship yesterday. They will remain on board until to-day, when they will land at Castle Garden and immediately proceed on their journey westward.

In appearance they are a seedy, ignorant lot. The men have evidently been chosen with a view to the development of the mining resources of Utah or for the defence of the place, and the women to become the helpmeets of the men and mothers of future generations of Mormons. The men were mostly large, powerful fellows, with brawny bodies and coarse, unintelligent features, therein to embrace the faith of the Latter-day Saints and maintain it against opposition, whether it came in the shape of reasoning or physical force. The women were nearly all under twenty-five, and had evidently been selected by some aged saint who had an eye for souls in fresh, young bodies. There was a noticeable lack of the gaunt, elderly females who are supposed to form the staple for conversion, and this fact, it is said, was frequently remarked during the voyage. That considerable foresight had been displayed in the gathering of 200 men and 300 young women is evinced in the fact that during the voyage no sickness occurred, though of course the ship's officers contributed to this happy result.

The men did not care to speak of the faith they had embraced, and when a coy maiden was asked if she knew she was liable to be the consort of a man with a dozen other wives, she maintained her modesty in the diplomatic reply:

"It's na prapper ta ax me, an I shall na tell ye."

She was a blushing girl of twenty-one, and there being some anxiety to know how these young ladies reconciled purity with polygamy, the question was pressed.

"You surely would rather be the one wife of a man in your own country?"

"I'm me ain mistress, an it's nobody's beesness."

"The reply was discouragingly independent, and, moreover, as the Mormon girl moved away, a knot of her brawny countrymen had gathered with lowering looks, and prudence counselled silence.

It was evident that they had all been cautioned against intruders before the arrival in New York, in order that they might not be made ashamed of their newfound faith or disenchanted with their promised land. They all seemed to know that there was something awkward in the condition they were about to bring upon themselves, and were disinclined to speak of it.

GENERAL NEWS.

SMALL-POX is alarmingly prevalent in St. Louis.

IN San Francisco 250 candidates for the box were passed upon before twelve men were obtained sufficiently stupid to try Laura Fair a second time.

THE London Internationalists have adopted a platform favoring universal suffrage by ballot for Legislative and Ministerial affairs; compulsory and gratuitous common school education; the disbandment of standing armies, and the abolition of indirect taxes.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says that after their expulsion from Germany, the Jesuits of the Rhine provinces will go to Holland and Belgium, where they will remain for a time, and then go to England and America. Most of the Jesuits of Silesia have already set out for Galacia, where the establishments of the order yet exist.

IT is said that about five years ago the stables of a great Kentucky stock raiser were burned down and a very promising young mare stolen; and that the groom who had charge of her has just seen the celebrated Goldsmith Maid, and is ready to take oath that she is the stolen animal. A law suit for her recovery is impending.

Mortality of the Seige of Paris.

Although much has been written concerning the mortality of the civil population of Paris during the twenty-eight weeks of the seige, there has been little that is either accurate or complete. An elaborate research by Dr. Henry Sueur presents for the first time these desirable qualities. Figures are so bulk attractive that few people are probably even yet aware that the seige cost upwards of 50,000 lives to the civil population. He ascertains that 300,000 Parisians left Paris by rail before the investment; but 190,000 regular troops and 170,000 refugees from the suburbs entered the city, so that the population of Paris on the whole, was raised from 1,850,000 to about 2,080,000, the excess consisting chiefly of men between 20 and 40 years of age. The mean mortality of the four preceding years and of the following year for these twenty-eight weeks was 24,928; that for the twenty-eight weeks of 1870-71 was 77,531—an excess of 52,603, this being apparently the toll which death demanded, and the price which the Prussians paid, for the glory of resistance to Bismarck and Von Moltke. The morality fell unevenly on persons of various ages. Between fifteen and twenty-five, it was multiplied six-fold. The general morality was tripled. The mortality was least among men from forty to sixty; they took no part in active service, and had comparatively greater facilities for resisting cold and privation. The disease which contributed chiefly to the immense morality were six—smallpox, bronchitis, pneumonia, typhoid fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

Immigration Statistics.

We have already published several articles on the rapid flow of the stream of German immigration to this country, and alluded to the proposal of the German Government to adopt stringent measures to check the further loss of a large portion of its working population. The last report of the Bureau of Statistics gives some fresh figures bearing upon this subject, from which it appears that the total number of immigrants landed in this country during the quarter ending March 31st of the present year was 46,800. Of these, nearly one-third came from Germany. Within the same period only 5,493 immigrants came from Ireland, and all the British islands together sent us 10,503, about twelve hundred more than were contributed by Germany. Of the British and Irish immigrants, nearly five thousand were common laborers, while of those from both Germany and Austria, only a little more than two thousand were of that class, all the others, with the exception of a few merchants and most of the women and children, being skilled artisans. Among these were two hundred tailors, over four hundred carpenters, nearly two hundred masons, and about the same number of shoemakers. There were also nearly twenty-five hundred farmers from Germany, against eight hundred from the British islands, the destination of most of these being that far western country where hundreds of thousands of such people have found cheap homes.

A REPORT upon the agricultural products of England, recently published, seems to prove the untrustworthy character of the prevalent idea that English agriculture makes but little of the soil in proportion to the population, in comparison with what is done in other countries. It is shown that the annual gross agricultural product of England is in round numbers two hundred and fifty millions pounds sterling. This includes the product of cereals, potatoes, milk and cattle. The annual importation of agricultural produce amounts to nearly forty-five millions pounds. At the same time France, with her vastly larger area, and with her monopoly of the vine culture, produces only about three hundred and twenty millions of pounds sterling. So it is made to appear that England actually produces as much food for her population as France does, although there is a much smaller number of persons engaged in agriculture in England than in France. It is inferred, therefore, that the relative fertility of the soil in England is indefinitely greater than in France.

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No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
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SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
ADJUTANT GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Lycoming;
GLENN W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
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GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Clinton;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. MCALLISTER, Centre;
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WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
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W. H. AINEY, Bradford;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

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CONGRESS—XXIVth DISTRICT.
EBENEZER MCJUNKIN, of Butler.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. SIMRELL, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. MCCORMICK, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAUGHWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RANSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharpsburg.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, September 19, 1872. }

In the condition of the local money market there is scarcely any perceptible change. The banks are pursuing a careful, conservative and prudent course, with the desire that nothing on their part shall cause any interruption in the active manufacturing business now being done, with a promise of an increase as the fall rolls on, and a feeling that their patronsalways practice economy in discounts as much as possible, so that a proper equilibrium may be maintained on all sides, and the banks themselves enabled to husband their means in such a manner that, should anything like a rough sea be encountered, they could furl their sails, lay on their cars, protect their patrons, and not only bid defiance to the storm, but master the gale and make it tributary in the way of profit to both themselves and their customers. There is but little alteration in the commercial situation. The excitement occasioned by the political warfare now being waged interferes considerably with the regular routine. However, the autumn trade is under fair headway, and the prospect is somewhat brighter than it was a month ago. Experience has proved that the volume of this trade is dependent to a great extent on the character of the crops. Abundant harvests and active exports betoken a like activity in other markets. Enough is now known concerning the cereal products to make it certain that the yield in all the leading crops of the land is so bountiful that it may reasonably be assured that all branches of business will show a recuperating degree of briskness. The advices from all the large commercial certres of the Union represent a gratifying increase in the trade. The late troubles in the industrial and commercial interests of Europe have caused an advance in the prices of many foreign goods, and this effect has been augmented in England by a large advance in the price of coal. Almost every kind of manufacture has been affected by this advance, and even the rates of transportation have been increased from this cause. As a consequence, the demand is likely to be turned more than ever upon home manufactures.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of a late date, commenting on the financial situation of that city, remarks: "There was more money about, and short paper was more in demand."

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, referring to the money status of that town, says: "The banks, as a rule, have ample means, and discount freely. Money was freely offered on call or specific time at 8 per cent."

The New York *Times*, in its money article, puts forth the following: "It is now pretty that the continued easy in money on the street, far below the bank terms, and when the banks themselves were complaining of poverty at 7 per cent., was made quite as artificial as the sudden stringency on call loan, which has succeeded this ease."

Gold, notwithstanding the persistent efforts to keep it down, continues to go up, closing at 115¾.

In local securities no transactions of importance have been reported. Real estate continues to be the commanding investment, not only here, but in other large cities. Seveen acres of land on the outskirts of Chicago were sold last week for $145,000, or $20,700 per acre.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Gold	115¾
Bonds—1881	115¾
" (coupons)	115¾
6-20— 1862	114
" 1864	114
" 1865	114¾
" 1865 new	113¾
" 1867	113¾
" 1868	113¾
10-40s	108
" (coupons)	108
Currency 6's	112½
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93¾
Erie	49¼
Michigan Southern	88½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¼
Rock Island	114¾
North Western, Common	72¾
" Preferred	85¼
Ohio & Mississippi	37¾
Union Pacific	29¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¼
Adams Express	90¾
American Express	68¼
Pacific Mail	71½

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	57¾
Reading R. R.	56¾
United Co's. New Jersey	126
Camden & Amboy & Alleg'y R. R.	35¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26¼
Lehigh Navigation	74¼
Pittsburgh City 7's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	93 bid
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, September 19, 1872.

Money has been in active demand to-day, though the extreme rates are lower than yesterday. In spite of the looking-up operations of the "gold clique," a greater number of borrowers in the stock market were supplied at seven per cent. gold, though there were some transactions at 1-16, and even ⅛ per day. By half-past two o'clock, however, the rate had fallen to 5@6 per cent. currency, with an exceptional transaction at 4. Several banks had checks presented for payment, for which the presenters demanded greenbacks, which, it is presumed, were put in private safes. In the afternoon, while the Bank of Commerce refused to cash certified checks in greenbacks from three houses in the gold clique in favor of Henry N. Smith, amounting in the aggregate to $600,000, which, it is supposed, were intended to be locked up, on the ground that he engaged in a conspiracy, and that bank would not pay except through regular exchanges from the clearing house, as promised, everything very dull and quiet, the long 107⅝@107¾; the 1881s, 108¾@109. Gold was very active and excited, opened at 115¾, fell to 115⅜, advanced to 114⅞, fell to 114⅛, advanced to 115⅝, and closed very strong at 115@115¾. Loans were made after four o'clock at 115¾. Offers were made at 3-32 to flat for use, and 2@4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $121,000,000. Treasury disbursements $132,000. The Treasurer also issued $220,000 in legal tenders and certificates. The Government sold only $1,000,000 gold at 114@114 61-100. Nearly all was taken by the clique, who bid 114 for $1,000,000 out of total bids of $10,600,000. The announcement of the sale of $1,000,000 caused great excitement in the Gold Room, and a rapid rise in premium, but it is plain that sales of more than the Treasury would only have served to the advantage of the clique, and that the price found under such action would have reached 115¾ before night. Governments strong, in sympathy with gold, and closed about ¼ per cent. above the opening rates. State bonds dull and unchanged. The stock market has been feverish and excited all day, with frequent fluctuations, but without decline worth noting, and afternoon despite desperate efforts of the gold clique to depress prices. The amount of business was less than that of the past two days, but was still large. At the opening the prices advanced generally ⅛ to 1¼ per cent., but afterwards declined ⅛ to ⅞ per cent. In the afternoon a partial decline was observed, but the market finally reacted under the hammering of the bear clique. Erie continued the strongest feature, the borrowing paid ¼ to 1¾ per cent. for its use for to-day's deliveries, the lowest rate at the close. The price fluctuated between 55@52¾ cash, and 54@52¾ regular. The Commercial, Express, Tobacco and the strongest speculators on the street are now contesting in the stock. Pacific Mail was the next most active stock, fluctuating between 68¾@67¾. Late in the day it suddenly fell, under bear sales, from 68⅛ to 67¾. Union Pacific was active at 30¾ to 30¾, and is the strongest stock on the list, as it is believed to be cornered. C. C. & I. C., though lower, was also very strong, and a corner is still rumored in it, and business otherwise well distributed. The whole market closed firm.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
THURSDAY, September 19, 1872. }

The supply thus far has been fair, though of the best grades there has been scarcely enough to meet the demand; the quality as a general thing, was common, but all kinds sold more readily as there was a pretty full attendance of buyers, and while the feeling was firmer on the part of sellers, there was no quotable advance in prices. To-day, at noon, there were but few cattle in the pens unsold, and while buyers generally, managed to get all they wanted, an increased number of prime shipping steers could have been sold, as some of the Philadelphia shippers did not get a full complement of this kind; common and medium grades were in good supply, but with an increased demand they sold more readily than last week, and, no doubt, in some instances brought a slight advance.

Prime to extra 1,400@1,500 steers may be quoted at 7@7¼; we are cognizant of one drove of fancy Southern Ohio having been sold at 7 50; good 1,200@1,300 lbs., 6¾@6¾; and 1,000@1,100, 5¼@6. There were no Texans offered here this week and in the absence of sales, we quote at 3 to 3¾ cents. Old Cows and rough stags 3½@4 cts.; thinnish grass steers, 4¼@5 cts. Bulls 2@2¾ cts

We heard one Philadelphia shipper say that he would have paid 7¼ for a small drove of extra fine steers, but he was unable to get hold of anything that filled the bill; this, of course, is an outside price, and we merely mention the above to illustrate the general tone of the market, to show that there was a scarcity of prime stock, and if anything an increased demand.

Following is a pretty full report of the sales during the past three days.

Holmes, L. & Co. sold:

20	17,320	4 00	20	17,480	4 25
20	18,750	4 80	40	44,280	6 00
17	16,900	5 12	107	147,610	6 75
25	102,370	6 25	22	16,290	3 87
13	11,510	3 75	35	38,330	6 12
18	17,320	5 25	20	17,230	4 25
20	18,350	5 20	9	7,090	4 00
6	6,860	6 00	6	5,199	3 50
20	19,440	5 60	22	15,290	3 60
16	13,350	4 75	5	3,850	3 00

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

14	13,130	5 80	17	21,470	7 00
8	11,430	7 00	7	11,170	7 00
20	19,990	4 13	19	18,120	4 70
20	20,050	6 00	19	20,630	5 75
23	18,190	4 00	22	15,980	3 50
18	21,100	5 85	15	16,210	5 50
20	19,770	4 75	95	119,300	6 75

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

22	17,740	4 12	11	13,840	7 00
17	20,200	6 75	12	9,620	5 50
18	14,200	4 00	16	20,100	6 00
14	13,100	4 70	17	20,140	5 75
19	19,060	4 25	18	22,110	6 85
18	16,170	5 00	22	17,430	6 00
18	17,830	2 50	16	16,610	5 60
18	13,650	3 75	19	15,640	4 25

Hazelwood & B. sold:

19	15,620	4 20	19	21,340	5 75
18	21,050	5 87	18	19,200	5 25
36	39,760	5 62	18	19,390	5 50
98	101,880	5 50	21	16,280	4 00
21	18,280	3 75	16	20,640	7 00
9	12,120	6 00	2	3,090	7 50

Hedges, Huff & Co.:

24	19,470	3 62	40	39,060	4 75
20	per head	$63.00	13	15,880	6 25
10	11,250	6 00	8	9,570	4 00
17	20,380	6 00	19	18,710	4 60
19	19,340	5 00			

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals thus far have been liberal, and while the supply of common and medium was fully up to the demand, there were not sufficient good sheep; the majority of the buyers want the best grades, hence they sell more readily and at relatively better prices than the lower grades; prime to extra fine wool, 85 to 90 lbs, $.5,75@5,90; 95 to 100 lbs, $6@6,35; common 70 to 75 lbs, 4¾@5c; good 80 lbs, $5,40, coarse wool sheep 4@4½c less than the above quotations, according to quality, weight and condition. The offerings of lambs was also small, but the demand is light and prices are nominally unchanged, ranging from 5 to 7c per lb.

Ulery & Hamilton sold:

107	9,629	4 25	50	2,200	4 62
117	8,299	4 70	104	14,670	5 00
20	per head	2 00	237	17,610	2 12
138	per head	40 00	117	9,120	5 10
125	9,240	4 87			

Holmes, L. & Co. sold:

99	7,520	4 50	101	per head	2 50
175	15,720	5 70	102	9,920	5 00
171	14,690	5 20	204	17,910	5 90
122	9,670	5 10	186	14,420	4 75
219	16,570	4 12	200	15,960	5 00
195	14,420	4 85	800	69,160	5 95
208	15,460	5 30	88	8,890	4 50
177	15,200	5 62	30	per head	2 60
171	14,190	4 60	20	1,800	3 00

Smith, Watson & B sold:

100	8,080	5 50	58	2,520	5 00
199	14,350	4 50	193	16,590	5 87
188	14,750	5 37	159	14,480	4 50
184	14,870	5 65	71	4,990	5 50
25	1,420	6 00	186	16,070	5 40
162	13,890	5 25	108	15,590	4 90

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

34	7,810	5 00	103	8,100	5 60
41	2,800	5 25	47	3,440	5 00
427	36,490	5 12	105	8,230	5 50
196	15,090	5 25	100	8,130	5 50
26	1,420	5 00	197	15,530	5 25
211	14,800	5 00	213	17,240	5 00
293	31,150	5 15	20	2,280	4 40
101	6,010	4 60	173	13,790	4 95
349	28,930	5 00	194	17,360	5 37
170	14,440	5 15	123	8,740	4 50
125	per head	2 40	116	per head	2 50
186	8,810	5 65	102	8,340	5 50
100	8,040	5 65			

Hazlewood & B sold:

184	14,350	5 50	96	9,020	6 00
184	per head	3 85	71	per head	2 20
38	"	2 40	54	4,750	5 65
14	1,180	6 65	27	2,450	4 60

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

107	9,190	5 60	137	per head	2 95
131	6,960	6 30	340	26,710	4 12
374	31,760	5 65	19	per head	2 60
178	15,350	5 90	19	2 lambs 1,540	6 00
96	8,220	5 85	119	per head	2 60

HOGS.

Owing to the heavy supply our market has fallen off fully half on the best grades, such as are bought for shipment to Philadelphia, within the last few days; the depreciation has not been so great in the lower grades, as the supply was not so large as of the former kind. The quality, as a general thing has been somewhat better than for several weeks past, but there is still room for improvement, and we would advise farmers to hold back their little hogs; Philadelphia buyers are holding off in consequence of the fact that a good many hogs are being shipped to that market, some of them on commission; and, of course, as long as they get hogs on commission and trade as they have and this accounts for the decline above noted. Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs may be quoted at 5¼@5½c; Baltimore hogs 4¾@5c; York and Lancaster, 5@5¼c. There are a good many through hogs for York, and this, of course, is not with out its effect in diminishing the demand here. However, prices cannot go much lower unless there should be a break in Chicago. At this writing hogs are cheaper relatively, than cattle at Chicago, and we look for both Philadelphia and New York to turn their attention this way, in consequence.

Ulery & Hamilton sold:

13	3,550	4 60	23	5,280	4 60
121	25,080	4 90	25	5,625	4 90

Holmes, L & Co. sold:

39	9,780	5 20	42	7,630	4 90
92	24,750	5 50	67	14,880	4 85
87	22,960	5 60	71	26,180	5 10
83	19,270	5 15	162	46,000	4 75
54	13,650	4 85	71	17,720	5 50
47	13,450	5 20	66	13,690	4 99
106	25,180	5 05	100	31,050	4 90
147	35,610	5 65	136	26,600	4 85
125	24,400	4 90	162	35,070	5 00
123	22,660	4 80	70	22,700	5 50
170	43,410	5 85	495	132,600	4 85
166	42,710	5 80	77	22,660	5 80

Smith, Watson & B sold:

53	15,060	4 65	33	9,270	5 80
36	9,630	2 80	34	7,570	4 75
73	17,720	5 00	49	11,850	4 85
26	5,250	5 50	60	12,860	4 80
29	5,750	4 75	125	25,560	4 90
19	4,400	5 50	60	18,450	5 50
76	12,790	2 90	59	10,180	4 90

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

64	13,340	5 00	100	22,920	5 15
73	6,070	4 85	117	20,660	4 85
56	8,340	4 70	17	2,900	4 70
52	12,180	4 60	120	20,930	5 50

Hazlewood & B sold:

170	13,390	5 65	35	8,880	4 80
64	12,670	4 65	85	11,480	4 60

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

31	4,700	4 75	79	7,380	5 00
73	6,720	5 00	45	12,830	5 50
202	31,460	4 80	99	24,780	5 15
61	12,680	5 05	84	23,000	5 45
49	10,990	4 95	51	6,150	4 90

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY September 19, 1872. }

ALE—Leading Pittsburgh brands are quoted as follows: X, $3 per bbl, half do, $4,50; XX, $10 per bbl; half do, $5. India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5,50 for half do. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2,50 for half do.

ASHES—Soda Ash firmer and higher; Common, 3; Refined, 6@6¾. Nitrate, 8. Pots and Pearl firm but unchanged, former, 10; latter, 11.

BEANS—In good demand and active for best grades prices are higher; we now quote at 20 to 25 for fair to prime and 27 for choice. Common and inferior is in good supply and dull.

BRAN—Penn mills, two bushel bags, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53 Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BROOM CORN—Is still quotable at 4 to 7 cts per lb.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20.

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS—Penn Mills, A No 6, 4-4 sheeting, 13 cts; Nonatosh, 12¾; Pittsburgh, 11½; Juniata, 11; Shasta, B, fine, 11½; Cotton Batting, 18 cts; Cotton Twine, 36, White Carpet Chain, fine, 36; colored, 45.

COUNTRY LARD—$@9 cts. per lb.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2,50@2,75. Plaster, $4,00@4,50; Calcined Plaster, $4,25@4,50; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1,75@$2 00c.

CHEESE—Is still quoted firm with a good jobbing trade but there is no change to note in prices. Dairy, 12¾@13; Factory, 13¾@14; Goshen, 15¾@16; Sweitzer, 15@17.

CARBON OIL—There is a fair jobbing trade and prices are firm but unchanged: 20 cts. by the car load and 22@2 cts. additional for smaller lots.

EGGS—The demand was more active to-day and prices a shade firmer though without quotable change; 24@25 cts.

FISH—Mackerel is steady with a good local demand and some little inquiry for shipment; prices, however, are without quotable change and we continue former quotations: $7,75@8 for Wisconsin's; $8,50 for choice and Michigan; $9,50 for No 1; 2@3 for No 2 and $5,50 for No 3. Codfish, 4¾@5,50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour $5,50.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand, but the market is quiet and prices unchanged; quotations may be fairly given at $1,50@1,65 for fair to prime red; $1,70 for amber, and $1,75 for white. The inquiry is mainly from country millers; at present mills here are virtually out of the market, as they have all the stock they can conveniently handle, and trade is dull; but if prices are firm there is no general advance; we continue to quote at 1@2 for new, and 1@2 for old. Shelled Corn is quiet and unchanged at 45@46c. Rye is steady and in good demand, with prices unchanged. Barley nominal at 85@90.

GROCERIES—Sugars are in very fair demand and prices are still maintained; eastern dispatches indicate that the rush is over, that eastern markets are easier, and that an early reaction is not improbable. Coffees are reported quiet and unchanged; the tendency, however, is still toward lower rates.

SUGARS—Standard Hards, 13¾; A 12 @ 13¼; B, 11¾@12; Ex C, 11¾ to 11¾; C, 11¼; Ollesapeake extra, C, 11¾; Molasses Sugars, 8¾ to 10¾; P. R. 10 to 10¾; Demeraras, 11¾ to 11¾.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 28 to 29; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 27¾ loose 24¾.

RICE—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8. Patna 8¾.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 0; Cloves, 30; Nu tmegs, 1.25.

HAY—Baled is coming in pretty freely, but with a steady demand prices are still maintained; $27@31 per ton on track, according to quality and condition.

LUMBER—Following are the yard prices: Unplaned lumber—Clear, per M. ft. $65; First common, per M ft., $55; second do., $30; third do., $27; sheeting, $22; bemlock joist and scantling, $20; pine frame lumber, $30; planed lumber—First common, $60, clear, $70; flooring boards, $35; partition boards, $15; shelving, on both sides, $35; do, on one side, $30; moulded weatherboarding, $37; odd half-inch pattern planed do., $23; one half-inch patent unplaned $20; twelve inch vertical do., $33; oak and yellow pine flooring boards, $45; Moulded battens, $30; No. 4, 18 inch sawed shingles, $6,50; lath, $4,50.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 75 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—Quoted in a jobbing way, at $2,50 @2,75 per bbl, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 8¾c; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c. Rib Sides, 11; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 12; Sugar Cured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 20 c. Lard, in tierces, 10¾c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails 11¾c. Mess Pork, $16,50.

POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens at 50 to 60 cts per pair, as to sizes.

POTATOES—Common may be quoted at $1,75 @2 per bbl. Sweets in good demand with regular sales at $4@5 per bbl., the outside quotation for Jerseys.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is unchanged at $4@ 4,25 per bushel, and Flax Seed at $1,80.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 94@95cts. in a jobbing way.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bluooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Caugher & H.	4	Nimick & Co.	15
Shoenberger & Co.	16	Byers, McC. & Co.	4
L. Peterson	1		
Total			42

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J Reamer	5	Caughey & H.	6
J. Moorhead	3	R. Wister	5
Malin & B.	3	J. W. Porter	3
Total			28

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Brown & Co.	4	Lucy Furnace	27
Isabella Furnace	4		
Total			35

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co.	1		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight, F. & Co.	19	W. Smith	1

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 19.—Flour firm and in good shipping demand; offerings light; good to choice spring to extra $5,20@6,50. Wheat firmer and fairly active at $1,20@, cash; $1,19¾ seller September; $1,17 seller October; $1,15 bid seller year. Corn firm; 35¾@36¼c cash; 35¾ @35¾c seller September; 36¾c seller October; rejected 34c. Oats quiet and steady; 24@24¼c cash; 24¾@25c seller October. Rye firm at 57½c. Barley unsettled and lower; 70c cash; offered at 69; seller September and October 67@ 67½. Provisions dull; pork lower; sales at $15,75; nominally $12@12,50; old and new Dec. Lard qtd at winter held at 9@9¼c; summer 9c. Sugar cured hams nominally unchanged. Meats quiet and steady; shoulders 6¼@6½c; short ribs 9c; whisky steady; saleable 89c; freights lower; 14@15c for corn and wheat to Buffalo.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The *Shipping List* of the 18th says: The market for Scotch Pig continues firm, but there are few transactions to note. Prices for the several brands have reached such high figures, while telegrams from the other side quote still further advances on Glengarnock and Coltness of 1s to 2s, and on Monckland and Clyde 3s per ton, that consumers purchase only for actual wants. The stocks of all brands are concentrated in few hands, and holders are very firm, as it is known that but little is on the way, and shipments are likely to be light for some time to come, prices ruling here being below cost of importation. Some holders are not offering their stocks, feeling confident that values here must ultimately advance to prices more nearly approximating the cost on the other side. We understand that there are one or two outside lots on the market which have been offered at less than our quotations, by parties desiring to realize. Some consumers are agitating the question of laying in stocks for next year at the present rates, and we understand that, to some extent, it has been done. The stock of Eglington has been reduced to a low figure, and is now held at $52,50@53,00. Coltness, with a small stock (none afloat), is selling from yard at $59@60. We quote Glengarnock $54@55, and Gartsherrie $56@57; but these figures are nominal. The sales are 100@200 tons Eglinton at $51@51,70, J P Rush; 1 do scrap, W Mullen; 1 do oats, Schneibach & H; 1 do clay, Brown & Co; 1 do oats, Scott & G; 24 t jars, Cunningham & I; 53 dis shovels, Myers & Co; 1 car hay, Voigt M & C; 1 do oil, Hodgkins & Co; 1 do sks oats, Bull House H & Co; 75 bgs feed; S B Floyd & Co; 2 cars timber, McQuewan & D; 2 do o bbls, Duncan & T.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., September 1.—1 bbl whisky, Littell & M; 24 hides, J Callery & Co; 14 do, Graham & S; 6 rolls leather, M Blessell; 30 crts peaches, J R Fricke; 7 bbls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 7 rolls leather, W Baine; 1 car hay, H Lyle; 1 do potatoes, G Jackson; 4 do w bowls, A Langeamp.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. September 19.—1235 pcs shoulders, Dalzell & T; 6 sks potatoes, L J Blanchard; 6 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 do barley, W J Meek; 200 bbls flour, F W Jenkins; 23 sks t seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; Hdkgs butter, Voigt M & Co; 200 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, D Wallace; 40 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 1 car oats, Scott & G; 300 bbls flour, Shoenaker & Co; 23 pails tobacco, M Hyle; 1 car barley, Joshua Rhodes; 140 bbls cement, Laing & McK; 50 tres hams, Reese Owens; 100 bbls flour, 40 sks do, Watt L & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with about two feet in the channel.

No arrivals. The Carrie Brooks returned on Thursday night, with the Wheeling delegation.

—Marshal Packard, of New Orleans, publishes this: "In obedience to three admiralty warrants to me directed, I have seized and taken into my possession the steamboat Katie, her boats, tackle, apparel, &c., now libeled by P. Pritenger, H. S. Carnahan, and J. Phuckey Smith, for causes set forth in the libels now pending in the District Court of the United States. "I will order the boat to be sold if cause is not shown why she should not be sold." The Tahlequah is also libeled at suit of C. Soules & Co.

—A St. Louis special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The steamer Aid has been sold by Captain T. L. Fisher for $10,000 to the United States Government, and will be used in clearing out the Red river. The Aid was built at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, two years ago, and is 140 feet long, 44 feet beam, and 5 feet depth of hold. She has three boilers, 28 inches in diameter and 24 feet long. Her cylinders are 14 inches in diameter and 4½ feet stroke. The Aid originally cost $24,000.

—Seven years ago the steamer Mercury was wrecked and lost in the out-off at the mouth of the Arkansas, leading into the Mississippi. A protest was entered, signed by members of the crew. Afterward, some of the crew made an oral statement differing from the one they had signed. Recently, one Murphy, who had lost freight, sued Mayo, the boat owner, for the value of his goods, layi g grounds for contradicting witnesses, and involving the question whether or not the boat was lost by the negligence of her master or crew.

—Mound City has been experiencing a strike among the ship carpenters. A satisfactory arrangement was entered into and the men are now at work.

—Both Cincinnati railroads complain that the present fight between rival lines of steamers on the Upper Mississippi, are ruining them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET,—Located in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city as advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the shortest and most satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or seminal debility, producing headaches, dizziness, indistinct vision, confusion of ideas, pain in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are perfectly cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases speedily cured. Those who have suffered from the ignorance of pretending doctors should not fail to consult Dr. Slee. Dr. Slee gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amaurosis, Monorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all diseases of the urinary organs. Consultation free. A medical pamphlet is published in pamphlet form, which will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Patients treated by mail or express. Medicines sent everywhere, secure from observation. Office hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 264 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au10-y48

☞IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Bavieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to the sudden illness of one they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia. In future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published, PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND DISEASES, the Great Incidents of Abortion, and Consumption, by Dr. Bavieson, late of Aberdeen, now Consulting Physician, Philadelphia. Sent to any address, free of charge, on receipt of 25 cents. The profits (if any) will be devoted to defraying the expenses of the Institution. Address as above. Stamps for the amount will receive immediate attention. Address the 1625 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. jy21-w54

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second street, between Wood and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that skill, long practice and experience can effect. Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess

HOME NEWS.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE, containing a full report of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Concention, with the Grand Daylight and Torchlight Demonstrations, as appeared in our Daily of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, can be had at our counting-room this afternoon. We printed a large extra edition, so that all who want to send a paper to their friends, with the entire proceedings in it, can have it in one paper.

Found Dead.—A little daughter of William Moore, who resides at Wood's Run, Allegheny, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. There is no cause of the sudden death known, as the child was in her usual health when she went to bed the night before her death. She was six years of age.

We bespeak the attention of those of our readers who want to purchase any Rolling Mill machinery and Castings, Furnaces and Floor Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves, Hollow Ware and general castings, to the card of Mr. Charles H. Onions on our first page. Mr. Onion's reputation for making good work, and at fair prices will compare favorable with any other first-class Foundry in the city. His works are extensive, and the facilities he has for turning out all kinds of work enumerated above, is first-class. A visit to his establishment at the corner of Nineteenth and Railroad streets will pay well to those wanting anything in his line.

A Correction.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—*Gentlemen*: With reference to the statement in your account of the Torchlight Procession, that no organization went over the entire route, we beg to say that the Hartranft club, headed by the Great Western Band, and accompanied by General Hartranft and aids, did so, and received the best thanks of the President Committee therefor, through General Pearson.

MANY HARTRANFTERS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, '72.

An Open Air Concert.

The Marine Band, of Washington, gave an open air concert at nine o'clock yesterday morning from the balcony of the Monongahela House. The entertainment was a most delightful one and attracted quite a large crowd. The following programme was observed: 1.—Die Wacht am Rhein; 2.—Potpourri, from Hugenots, Meyerbeer; 3.—On the Beautiful Blue Danube, Strauss; 4.—Polka Redowa, Reminiscences of Bohemia, Zikoff; 5.—Selections from Il Pattuto, Verdi; 6.—Sounds from Home, Gunther.

Criminal Court.

The following cases were tried yesterday in the Criminal Court, Judge Collier on the bench:

John Regan tried on a charge of stealing a book valued at nine dollars. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Wm. Campbell was tried on charge of larceny. Jury out.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Conlon, charged with assault and battery was settled on payment of costs by defendant.

There being no other cases ready for trial Court adjourned until this morning.

A Good Bill.

Major E. A. Montooth has prepared an excellent bill in the way of speakers who will address the Pittsburgh people within the next ten days. All of them are able and eloquent men—stars in the political firmament. The following is the list: General Walter Harriman, E. Stocket Mathews, Baltimore; Henry O'Conor, Iowa; Hon. G. W. Schofield, Pennsylvania; Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. E. A. Storr, of Chicago. The particulars, as to time and place of meeting will be duly announced in the papers.

The Gas Companies.

Yesterday morning in the District Court Judge Hampton and Kirkpatrick on the bench, the argument was resumed on the motion made by the Pittsburgh Gas Company for a preliminary injunction restraining the Consolidated Gas Company from laying pipes on streets now occupied by the complainant's mains. The arguments of the Consolidated Company were concluded by Thomas Marshal, Esq., and W. McAdoo closed on the part of the Pittsburgh Gas Company. The Court took charge of the papers in the case and announced that a decision would be rendered at as early a day as possible.

Expensive Lodgings.

Last Wednesday evening James Graham fell into a nap in a saloon in the Allegheny Diamond, which was probably the most expensive one in which he ever indulged. It seems that he had partaken too freely of the flowing bowl, and the effect was that a deep sleep overcame him. While in this condition one of his friends took charge of his silver watch valued at $45, and his pocket book containing $95, fearing probably, that some one might steal it. His friend, however, has not yet returned it, and yesterday Graham made an information before Deputy Mayor Nellife, charging a man named Meyers with the larceny. A warrant was issued.

A Pleasant Occasion.

The veterans of the war, representing the Veteran Club of Washington, D. C., met at Colonel Wm. Holtzheimer's residence at 11 A. M., yesterday, to present to Mrs. Holtzheimer and her sister, Mrs. Kerr, a testimonial of their regard and never-to-be-forgotten remembrance of the hospitality that they have been the recipients of during their stay in this city. A work-box of exquisite workmanship is presented to Mrs. Holtzheimer and a beautiful toilet set to Miss Kerr, the winsome and graceful young lady who bestirred herself to make the stay of the boys all (which they have pronounced it to be) the acme of hospitable entertainment. The presentation was made by Captain D. McMahon in a neat and appropriate address. He was followed by Dr. Bogan in an eloquent address to German. The orderly Sergeant, Dan McMahon, Capt. McMahon, Dr. C. D. Brown, John Richmond, Capt. D. H. McComas, Philip Henry and Henry Bromley.

Beautiful Decorations.

We had occasion, yesterday, to mention, in connection with the decorations of the city, the beautiful arch on Federal street, Allegheny, which was devised and constructed by Messrs. Hilands, King & Co. Yesterday we witnessed another specimen of their good taste, in the way of providing and arranging decorations. The occasion referred to was at the wedding of Mr. Wm. W. Ackley and Miss Helen A. Oglesby (sister-in-law of Mayor Calhoun) which took place yesterday morning, in the First U. P. Church, Allegheny. The church presented a most beautiful appearance inside, being elegantly decorated with wreaths, boquets, &c. The flowers seemed to have a peculiar freshness and fragrancy about them that was noticed by all present. Messrs. Hilands, King & Co. may well be proud of the enviable reputation which they have acquired for doing excellent work in their particular department. Their nursery is at the corner of North and Cedar Avenues, Allegheny.

Decorations for the Late Convention.

It is a conceded fact that Allegheny vied with Pittsburgh in its decorations. Prominent—we may say most prominent—among them, being the grand Arch on Federal street, gotten up under the supervision of Messrs. Hilands, King & Co. The time given them for its erection and decoration being very limited, as good a display was made as was possible under the circumstances. Many encominms were called forth by its elegant appearance, and much praise was accorded the enterprising florists for the taste manifested in its execution. The solid appearance it presented added materially to the imposing display, and conferred new honors upon a firm already noted for their skill and careful painstaking—as shown so often in the past—in the supervision of floral decorations at weddings and church festivals, etc. Messrs. Hilands, King & Co.'s promptness and skill commend them to all citizens in need of their services, and we have no doubt but that each and every one of them will take advantage of the firm's well known facilities when floral decorations in the future are a necessity.

PERSONAL.

***General Burnside is soon to visit Europe.

***General Butler left the city yesterday morning for Steubenville, where he addressed a mass meeting.

***Senator Wilson, General Hartranft, General Allen, and several others left yesterday morning for the oil regions, on a special train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

***Captain John W. McCullough, a soldier of the Mexican war, and late P. M. at Perrysopolis, Pa., paid us a visit last evening. The Captain has been the postmaster at this village for several years, but has resigned it, and Miss Mary M. Campbell has been appointed in his place. The Captain looks well for on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

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***General Adam E. King spoke last Thursday evening at Blairsville, to night he addresses the citizenf of Greensburg, and to-morrow night the citizens of West Newton. The General returns to this city and remain over Sunday as the guest of J. M. Gazzam, Esq. Monday night he addresses the citizens of Beaver, Tuesday in Mercer, and thence in Erie.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

A Woman Shot by Her Uncle—A Fatal Result—Coroner's Inquest.

On Wednesday night a most sad accident occurred at the house of Mr. Cousins, in the Thirteenth ward. About nine o'clock in the evening several ladies and gentlemen were standing in front of Mr. Cousins' house, and among them was Mr. Robert Owens, an uncle of Mr. Cousins. As the torch-light procession was marching past Owens fired two shots into the air from a navy revolver. He noticed that one of the horses seemed frightened, and he was in the act of lowering the pistol from a horizontal number of the pistol exploded, and the ball entered the breast of Mrs. Mary J. Cousins. Dr. Thornton was summoned, and found that the bullet had entered the right breast and gone directly through the left lobes of the lungs. The ball was extracted from between the fifth and sixth ribs of the left side. The woman suffered until 12 o'clock yesterday, when she expired. Deceased was about thirty years of age, and leaves a husband and two small children.

Coroner West held an inquest upon the remains yesterday afternoon, when the facts above stated were elicited. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to her death from the effects of a pistol shot fired by the hand of Robert Owens.

Immediately after the accident Owens gave himself up to the authorities and was placed in the lock-up, where he now remains. The terrible accident seems to afflict him greatly, and he paces his cell continually. He has not slept an hour since he was placed in confinement. His friends are afraid that insanity may be the result of his affliction. Owens is a "grass widower," about fifty years of age, and resides with his brother. He is a gardener by occupation.

THE VOICE FROM CHAPPAQUA.

Mr. Greeley in Pittsburgh—His Reception at the Union Depot—Speech at the St. Charles Hotel.

Hon. Horace Greeley, concluded to take his own advice, and go West, arrived in our city last evening. Notice of his proposed visit had previously been made known, and there was consequent activity among the Lib.-Dems., while something of a feeling of interest was stirred up in the matter, and, as a result, there was a large attendance at the depot. The crowd began to gather sometime before the arrival of the train, and somewhat of an *esat* was given to the occasion by the turn out of the Democratic Marching Clubs, which appeared in full force.

A committee yesterday morning, headed by the Hon. James P. Barr, editor of the *Post*, had gone to Altoona to meet their friend, leaving another committee at home to prepare for their coming, and institute measures for thoroughly entertaining "the boys" by those peculiar means with which every Democratic Committee is familiar—and thus the clubs were on hand.

The crowd at the depot relieved the tedium of waiting by discussing the eccentricities of the "old man," as he was affectionately designated; but they hadn't much time for the discussion, as the train came in promptly on time—half-past seven o'clock, and the people assembled in waiting were assured that the expected visitor was on hand. Of course there was a grand

STAMPEDE FOR THE CAR

in which he journeyed, and the crowd, as is usual with them, after surging back and forward among the different trains around the platform, finally concentrated their attention upon the proper place. They were convinced of the correctness of their conclusion by the appearance of Mr. Greeley on the steps, and as he stepped into full view under the gaslight, they greeted him with a cheer. Then there was hustling and crowding around, and the progress of the visitor and his escort was blocked up. A little strategy was resorted to, and the crowd by it soon became convinced that an elderly gentleman with an umbrella and satchel was the "old man," and he became the object of their attention. He endeavored to break through, but amid cries of "Hold him up," alternating with "You're mistaken, gentlemen, let me go," the old gentleman was borne along some distance, notwithstanding his frantic efforts to free himself and his vigorous onslaughts with his umbrella. He didn't profane, because, as was subsequently ascertained, he was one of the clerk. In the meantime the real curiosity had been quietly slipped around the building to the right, and thus gained his carriage with comparative ease.

AT THE ST. CHARLES.

A procession was now formed, and the visitors paraded through the streets, under the guidance of the marching clubs until the St. Charles Hotel was reached, where the crowd assembled, and began vociferously to call for a speech. After a delay of almost ten minutes, Mr. Greeley made his appearance, and was introduced fulsomely by Mr. Marshall. The little formality of organizing a meeting was dispended with, and in a moment the visitor began his address, which was as follows:

HE OPENS OUT ON THE CONVENTION.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—The wise king says, there is a time for war and a time for peace. The city of Pittsburgh has recently witnessed a rehearsal of the pomp and pageantry, the blazonary and circumstance of civil war. A very large number of men were collected here, at a vast expense, with the single purpose of rekindling the bitterness and hatred, the animosity and antipathies, the fears and exultations of civil war, for the advantage of a political party.

I take you to witness that the greater portion of the journals of Pittsburgh, as well as the orators on this occasion, have been trying their best to make us, the people, hate each other for the sake of partizan advantage. A stranger, would imagine, who was reading the journals of Pittsburgh, for the last few days, that we were still at war and that their purpose was to revive and to exasperate the hatred of civil war in order to intensify and invigorate their side of the conflict.

They talk about

REBELS AND TRAITORS."

Fellow citizens, we are ever to be done with this? We demanded of our adversaries in the great civil war that they surrender their arms and go to their homes. They surrendered them; we demanded that they abandon slavery, and they abandoned slavery. We demand that they enfranchise the blacks, and the blacks are enfranchised. None but white men now stand disfranchized on the soil of our country; we demand that they stipulate that the emancipated slaves shall not be paid for and that the rebel debt shall never be paid by the Government or the State, and they assented to that. So far as I can see every demand made on the part of the loyal States and the loyal people has been fully complied with on the part of those lately in rebellion. Everything has been done that we asked. Everything has been conceded. And still they tell us, "Why, we want them to repent!" Have they not brought forth works to meet for repentance? And thus coming together in solemn convention the representatives of the Southern people have given their assent to

THE PLATFORM OF THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION,

which was the most intense, the most complete, Republican platform that had ever been presented by any National Convention whatever. All this being done, we are told by these gentlemen who met here, "All this is mockery. All this is fraud. You don't mean anything by it." And the cry goes on, "Rebels and traitors," "rebels and traitors"—denunciation, proscription, the same as ever. Four years ago, in the Republican National Convention, it was declared that this proscription should speedily cease. Four years have passed and still it is maintained that there are this day, thousands of people of Arkansas alone prohibited—the most intelligent—the most responsible people of that State forbidden—to exercise the right of suffrage, forbidden exclusively by the party that meets here and

SHOUTS FOR GRANT AND WILSON.

Nobody else asks for proscription but them. No other party requires that any human being should proscribed on our soil for a rebellion that ceased seven and a half years ago. No party, no men of any party but this, the very party that held a great military parade this week, in order to further and further separate and alienate the hearts of the American people from each other. They hold essential to their triumph that hatred should continue, that distrust, suspicion and alienation should continue. Do what you will, to what you may, they are determined not to be satisfied.

Now, fellow citizens, it is not enough that those who fought against the Union should be proscribed? Those of us who stood by it are equally denounced, if we do not happen to agree with them in our present politics.

DENYING THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT.

Here stands one who is charged by them with being a Secessionist. Could that be true, fellow citizens? Look the facts in the face. When Lincoln had been elected, and this conspiracy for secession began to advocate itself, we, Republicans, were told by our own men, and told still more by those out of the party, "What you will must back out of your Republicanism; you must surrender your opposition to the extension of slavery, or consent to a great civil war. This they said was the only alternative. Bloodshed and devastation over the whole country or you shall surrender the principles on which you have just carried the election." I was one of those who said "No, there is no such alternative." I decided that the Southern people, the majority of them, are against the Union. I demand that there shall be open, free discussion before the Southern people of an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote, and if they approve, if the people of the South say they want disunion, I will consent to it. I know they will not. I know that the Southern people—that the great majority—would have voted as they actually did that winter, not for secession, but for clinging to the Union.

TAKING THE CHANCES.

And now to-day if the nation were to be impelled and there were just two modes of saving it, to trust to the chances of civil war or to the chances of a free fair vote of the Southern people, I would very gratefully prefer the latter chance rather than the former. For, fellow citizens, they do greatly misunderstand and malign this American people, when they assume that the old blood, the old feuds, before there had been any clash of arms, the people in the South, any more than the people in the North, desired disunion.

In its inception, in its origin, the great masses of those who consented to this secession movements meant nothing by it but to back down the North, and make us consent to the extension of slavery. That was their purpose, and that purpose I did my best to resist and defeat. Well, the war is ended. We had a great, a terrible, a bloodly, a destructive civil war. Our success was perfect. The defeat of the adversary was more complete than any defeat recorded in history. They have suffered much. They have conceded all. Cannot we afford to be magnanimous at last?

They see, fellow-citizens, they see that the Southern people may vote—some of them may—I do not believe they will—the cry is raised—see how these fellows vote." They cry, "you must vote the other way." Is that an election? Is it only the fashion of war in another aspect?

"LOVELY PITTSBURGH."

Fellow citizens, you belong to one of the great hives of American industry. You stand here for peace and reconciliation, for the interests especially of this busy, prosperous, intelligent people. How I have sympathized with Pittsburgh! How I have rejoiced in her prosperity; how I have wondered and admired at her magnificent growth, you surely do know. No place on this continent has been dearer to me than Pittsburgh. There is no spot in whose prosperity I have more heartily rejoiced, and this is because I have for years supposed I was firmly linked and bound together with the prosperity and growth of our whole country. Now I appeal to you as business men; I appeal to her merchants; I appeal to her manufacturers, to stop this war. It has gone on long enough.

At the conclusion of Mr. Greeley's remarks, several followers were introduced, who took their cue from their chieftain, and started out with abuse of the late Convention which did not seem at all incongruous as loyal people who subject to trust such abuse from the "other side of the house" while they were engaged in saving the nation.

They concluded their arduous labors about eleven o'clock, and there was quiet again. While the other speekers were talking, Mr. Greeley left the hotel by a side door, returned to the depot and took a sleeping car in the train which started westward at two o'clock this morning.

Queen of the Road.

Among the great variety of plain and stylish carriages to be always seen at the extensive Bazaar of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, will be found an improved patent *Buck Wagon*, quite peculiar in construction, very light, very strong and very cheap; the spring is unusually strong, and yet so flexible and its motions so easy and gentle, that we feel sure they will grow rapidly into popular favor, and prove to be, as they are called, the "Queen of the Road." Orders for them arecoming in rapidly

Criminal Court.

Trial List for Friday.

Commonwealth vs.	
Ernest Neibach,	Wm. Petroe,
Louis Mueller,	John McCabe,
George Rush,	Frederick Jones,
John Myers,	Fred. Jones,
Wm. Schmoeze,	Nicholas Feilx,
John Dowtsey et al.	George Morris,
Robert Smith,	Jacob Krampt.

PITTSBURGH A GREAT CITY.

A Tribute to our Merit—A Discriminating Visitors View of our City.

A short time since Pittsburgh was visited by ex-Gov. Sam. Bard of Philadelphia, of whose eloquence on the stump, had so often heard, and of which we were then permitted to judge. The distinguished visitor, made a firm impression here; what impression he had of the city, is contained in the subjoined article, which appeares in the Chattanooga *Herald*, of which paper he is editor. The compliment to our resources, wealth, and enterprise, appears under the title "Pittsburgh a great city." The visitor says:

We recently had the pleasure of spending some days in this wonderful city of Western Pennsylvania, and we must need outlive both our tastes and kindly feelings to forget its charming visit. Bgundless as its resources are and immense as its solid wealth is, the generous hospitality of its merchant princes and manufacturing lords equals them to the full, while the sturdy manliness of its thousands of skilled workingmen is a fitting complement of all.

Outsiders too frequently indulge the opinion that Pittsburgh is a dirty, disagreeable place to live in—that its social and domestic phases are anything but pleasant. This is a gigantic mistake. No city in the United States has more elegant homes, more refined society, or more delightful people assembled in willingness to improve. True, its factories fume and roar, but to those who know Pittsburgh as she is, this is not objectionable. Situated at the confluence of the beautiful Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, with a healthful climate, and either producing or having access to all the elements of comfortable life, the smoke of its myriad chimneys is but the incense of labor and the thunder of its machinery the glorious anthem of intelligent and successful industry.

This magnificent city, well built, well lighted and supplied with water abundantly; with its forty miles of workshops; its multitude of artisans and ingenious capitalists, loving tribute upon the world for the products of their skill and science; its liberal schools and splendid churches imparting moral and mental health to its people; the luxurious mansions of its wealthy citizens and the happy homes of its independent mechanics, is the grandest epic ever written by the free labor of our free country—a thing to make every citizen proud, and to which the American statesman may point as the overwhelming proof of man's fitness for self-government.

It has been called the Birmingham of America. This is but half the truth. It is a greater and richer city than its English prototype, as it has the busy industry of Birmingham; its diversified manufactures; its success in accumulating wealth into the hands of its capitalists; but it has what Birmingham has not. It has free, well-paid beautifully fed, decently clad, respectibly informed workers, who can call their souls their own, and who are individually the political equals of their employers, men who feel that they possess and know how to exercise the privileges of citizenship and proudly respect themselves as vital parts of this admirable Republic. It lacks what Birmingham has to its shame. There is no slavishness; no living from hand to mouth; no sullen discontent with the contrast between a life of enforced labor and the riot of wealth which that labor has created; no ignorance and degredation of personal character; no hopelessness of the better day coming when persistent work and wise economy shall bring persistent and wise economy shall bring proprietorship, competence and ease.

It is not especially to compliment Pittsburgh, though she deserves all and more than is said in her praise, that we have written so much. It is to cry aloud to the people of Chattanooga to imitate her example. Nature has done more for Chattanooga than Pittsburgh. That city is essentially, almost wholly, the creation of man's sagacious brain, bold enterprise, tolerant spirit and vigorous muscle, working constantly in mutual love and liberal combination. All that Pittsburgh has of crude material and natural resources, Chattanooga has inexhaustibly, or can easily be obtained. Water, coal, iron, building stone, timber, river and rail transportation, focalizing every great highway of the land; abundant and varied food for man and beast; all the essentials of cheap homes for laboring men, and a climate unexcelled in the world, a call to us. What she needs in addition is a catholic spirit of toleration in politics, a large-hearted social disposition to welcome every good man gladly, who comes with brain, muscle or money to her midst, together with greater enthusiasm and heroism of enterprise on the part of her resident capitalists and men of influence. Show these to the world beyond doubt or question, and ere the heads of her present leaders have shivered or their energy has lost its vigor through age, Chattanooga will have hastened forward to the exalted rank of the Pittsburgh of the South.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

F. SMITH for drunkenness, and fined $1.

J. WALLACE for drunkenness, and fined $1.

GUY FREEBORN for drunkenness, and fined $1.

L. MCFARLAND for drunkenness, and fined $1.

P. A. ENGLISH, arrested for drunkenness, was fined $3.

CHARLOTTE PATTERSON for drunkenness, and fined $1.

J. WENDLER, for disorderly conduct, was fined $5.

ROGER MCDONALD, for committing a nuisance, was fined $5.

G. ROSTRAVER for disorderly conduct, and held for a hearing.

BROWN WILSON was arrested for drunkenness, and fined $1.

MAYOR CALLOW had several cases before him yesterday morning.

W. DOYLE, arrested for being drunk and disorderly, was fined $5.

F. STUCKMAN was fined $5 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

MILT THOMPSON was arrested for drunkenness, and held for a hearing.

L. B. GARDNER for vagrancy, and sent for thirty days to the Workhouse.

THE Mayor had fifty-three common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

WM. MCVEIGH for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and fined $10.

J. A. RUBRIGHT was arrested for disorderly conduct, and held for a hearing.

DEPUTY MAYOR NEILLIE, of Allegheny, had eighteen common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

J. HAMILTON was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and fined $10 and sent to Jail for twenty days.

ALDERMAN SMITH had before him yesterday Arthur Stewart, against whom T. Gourley made complaint that he abused him in a brutal manner. Held for a hearing.

JERRY ROBERTS made complaint that James McCullough attacked him with a razor and tried to cut him but only succeeded in cutting his clothing. He was held for a hearing.

F. AAUGH made information that Henry Long borrow1 a silver watch worth $20 from him, and that he still keeps possession of it and refuses to return it. He was held for a hearing.

DAVID, *alias* "Skipper" Morgan, was committed thirty days to the Work House by Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

ALDERMAN BOLSTER had before him Louis Miller who made information that John Smith had committed an assault and battery on his child. He was held for a hearing in $500 bail.

ELIZA LINDSAY made an information before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, charging Marla J. Sieb with assault and battery. The difficulty was occasioned by a difference of opinion concerning politics.

JAMES GRAHAM made an information before Mayor Callow charging a man named Myers with the larceny of a watch, valued at forty dollars, and a pocketbook containing seventy-five dollars. A warrant was issued.

JUSTICE HOBBS, of East Birmingham, has issued a warrant for the arrest of Catherine Cole, who was charged by Mary Campbell with assaulting her mother with an iron poker. The parties live on the river bank above Ormsby borough.

LEWIS UNDERWOOD seems to belong to that unfortunate class of Benedicts, usually denominated hen-pecked husbands, if his information before Deputy Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, is correct. He alleges that his wife Lucinda has been "spoking" with such disagreeable instruments as pokers, chairs, &c. A warrant was issued for her arrest.

Mantels.

Marble, slate and marbleized mantels. A large assortment of all colors and patterns on hand and for sale, lower than can be bought in the city. All kinds of marble and granite work done with dispatch and in the best manner. I have steam power to saw, rub and polish marble. The only place in Pittsburgh or Allegheny where steam is used to all parts of the work. This enables me to do better work and cheaper than any other house. Persons in want of such articles will please call and examine the stock at 319 and 321 Liberty street, one square below grain elevator.

6 W. W. WALLACE.

Clap-trap and Cant.—Invalid reader, if you are unwise enough to put yourself outside of any of the *mock tonics* guaranteed to contain "no diffusive stimulant," you will unevitably come to grief. Ask your physician if any liquid preparation, destitute of stimulating properties, is worthy of the name of a tonic. He will tell you no. Shun all such nauseous catchpennies. PLANTATION BITTERS, the most wholesome invigorant in the world, owes the rapidity with which it relieves the disordered stomach and shattered nerves to the diffusive agent which conveys its medicinal ingredients to the seat of complaint. That agent is the spirit of the sun, which is the only genuine and agreeable of all the varieties of alcohol. The medicinal ingredients of the Bitters, valuable as they are, would be comparatively useless without this distributive basis. They would ferment and sour. Beware, as you hope for health, of the horrible compounds of refuse drugs in a state of fermentation which bumbugs are endeavoring to foist upon the public as medicines. THIS S.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

BREVITIES.

....An assistant book keeper is advertised for in to-day's GAZETTE.

....A large number of our visitors visited the South Side mills yesterday morning.

....An Allegheny butcher killed and sold twenty-five beeves and a number of sheep and calves on Wednesday.

....One of Mayor Callow's old wounds is troubling him, and Alderman Nellie is now acting as Mayor of Allegheny.

....On Wednesday night a lady was severely injured by being thrown into a cellar on South Diamond street, Allegheny, while watching the procession.

....The nine tenths of the few hundred who turned out to receive Mr. Greeley last evening, would have hung him to a sour apple tree this time last year.

....A carpenter named Miller, who was employed on the new Poor House in Allegheny, fell a distance of about ten feet yesterday and was severely injured.

....What a difference there was between last night and Wednesday night! One single house was illuminated on Liberty street, none on Smithfield, one on Fifth avenue, and one or two on Wood.

....On Wednesday evening the National Veteran Club of Washington presented Capt. J. B. Moore and W. F. Spielman, Esq., each with a beautiful silver fruit set, in acknowledgement of the hospitality they had received at their hands.

....On Wednesday evening the Third ward, Allegheny Club, Capt. J. R. Oxley, was presented with a handsome flag by the ladies of the ward. Col. D. S. Smith made the presentation speech, and A. Hobson, Esq., replied on behalf of the club.

....While crossing the Suspension bridge, on Wednesday evening, Col. L. E. Dudley, of Washington, D. C., was severely injured by his horse falling on his leg. He was removed to the Monongahela House, but was much better yesterday morning and left for home.

....While the family of Mr. Alexander, who reside at the corner of Strathaven and Jackson streets, Allegheny, was watching the procession on Wednesday, burglars entered the house and took a gold watch, some money and a few other articles. There is no clue to the thieves.

....Yesterday morning R. F. Morris made application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to J. R. and Maria Holmes, whom he avers have the custody of his infant child, Geo. M. N. Morris, aged three years. The writ was granted and the case returnable on Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

....We were shown yesterday a great vegetable monstrosity in the shape of a pumpkin at the warehouse of J. B. Sneathen, Esq., on Water street. It was 60 inches in circumference, and weighed 182 pounds. It was grown on Mr. Sneathen's place in the Twenty-second ward, and is only one of some pumpkins that that energetic city father has raised.

....A dispute arose in a barber shop on Water street yesterday morning, between two young men, when it was suggested that the matter be settled as in the days of chivalry—according to the rules of the P. R. The party adjourned to the Suspension bridge where a ring was formed, but the principals—like some other pugilists—were afraid of hurting each other, and so after considerable talk the party disbanded much to the disgust of the spectators.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. B. BOWERS, Agent.
d&wtf P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

Boarding at No. 164 North avenue, Allegheny. 6

A FIJI EXECUTION.

A Remarkable "Gallows Scene"—The Man Cut Down Before He is Dead.

The first attempt made in Fiji to carry a capital sentence into effect brought about one of the most remarkable incidents to be found in the annals of public executions. The Fiji *Times* of June 1 furnishes the following account: "A horrible and brutalizing scene was witnessed last Tuesday morning by a number of persons who went to see the execution of the man Franks for the murder of Mr. Thomas Muir on board the Marion Rosine. He had been sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and was to have been hanged on Monday, the 27th inst., but a gross miscarriage of justice was allowed to occur. This time appointed came and went, but the execution did not suit the private convenience of the Sheriff. The poor wretch, who had by anticipation suffered the horrors of death, was then left in all the harrowing and unimaginable anxiety and uncertainty as to his fate from hour to hour until late in the evening, when he was informed that he must be roused in the morning at 5 o'clock. Every preparation was made the previous night, the rope fixed, and the noose adjusted. Rain fell, however, and wetted the rope, which was a very thick one, and in the morning it had to be tried before a fire. The time came, the rope was again fixed, the culprit and the hangman were on the scaffold, and before slipping the noose over the wretched man's head the hangman had to sit down and place one of his feet in and pull with all his might to make the knot run; then after placing it over Franks's head he had the utmost difficulty in making it fit any thing like right, but was nearly so right as it should have been. Then the drop fell, and when the rope tightened with a slow dull thud, Franks was apparently dead for about three minutes, when his limbs began to move and he gave several groans, and then spoke. He prayed of those around him to put him out of his agony, to let him meet his Maker in peace. Then, throwing being frequently plosed, he seized one arm and got hold of the rope, and so partly relieved himself from the fearful strain upon the neck. He still continued to beg to be put out of his misery, telling them he forgave them for the 'black job' they had made of it. But the frightful scene was not yet over. One of the officials, the deputy was not to be found, on the impulse of the moment ran and cut the man down. As he fell heavily to the ground, there not being any attempt to catch him in his fall. Franks was then removed to the prison. Thus ended this 'black job,' which for horror I have never unparalelled. Its effect upon the spectators was such that one strong man actually fainted away. Thus the majesty of the law in Fiji has been asserted. Its most terrible sentence, death, has been attempted to be inflicted, and signally failed. The wretched man, after the terrible ordeal through which he passed, has been reprieved. Had another attempt been made to hang him, so strong was the feeling of indignation that there would have been a riot. The question arises as to what should be done with the man. He has to all intents and purposes suffered the penalty of the law. Twice he has experienced horrors the like of which no man can imagine, and after being hanged and cut down by the officials, surely his punishment has been great. The Government has to be hanged until dead, but instead of being so hanged the officers of the law cut him down before death. The man should be free, for it must be clear that the law cannot punish him twice for the same offense. The best way to do now would be to pay his passage out of the country, and be rid of such a fellow from among us. Franks states that when the bolt was drawn and he fell, he thought he heard something break at the back of his neck, and he was praying and trinking of God and Heaven. Then the memory of a wreck from which he was rescued passed before his mind. He saw himself cling to the chains till washed away; then seizing a rope attached to a floating spar, and clinging to it until washed back again on deck by a heavy sea. All the details of the wreck passed through his mind, and then came the thought, 'Why do I not die?' And nothing: he could breathe he suspected foul play and an intention to torture him by prolonging his sufferings. Then he spoke and clutched the rope, willing and wishing to die, but not a prolonged death.

"NOT VERY WELL."

A feeling of vague bodily discomfort, which does not amount to positive illness, and yet is incompatible with health, is often aptly described by the phrase "Not very well." This feeling usually arises from a deficiency of the nervous power which is required to keep the vital machinery in healthful operation. Nervous weakness has too frequently turned out to be the prelude of some serious malady to admit of any doubt in the matter. Inactivity of the bodily functions as surely begets their derangement as cause provokes effect.

It is therefore absolutely essential for the preservation of health, perhaps of life itself, that this warning should be promptly heeded. No case does not admit of delay. Revitalize the system at once and effectually with Hostetter's Bitters—that peerless invigorant which, by infusing new health and strength into the nervous system, protects it against disease more surely than ever knight of old was protected by armor of proof against his foe.

MARRIED:

ACKLEY—OGLESBY—On Thursday morning, September 19th, 1872, in the Third U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, by the Rev. Wm. J. Reid, WM. W. ACKLEY, to Miss HELEN A. OGLESBY, both of Allegheny, Pa.

DIED:

LONGWELL—In New Brighton, Pa., September 12th, 1872, CORNELIA, daughter of Samuel M. and Sue E. Longwell, aged four weeks.

[Lewistown and Middletown papers please copy.]

FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, No. 280 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, where they are prepared to furnish Coffins, Shrouds, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at lowest prices. Office open at all hours day and night. Hearses and carriages furnished. myl

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Agent for Graham & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

CARRIAGES, $3. HEARSE, $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., Undertaker, No. 147 Fourth avenue. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms Cash. jy13:mwf

CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, on SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with neat and uniform Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and carriages furnished; also, all Kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. apl6:mwf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HENRY G. HALE,

Merchant Tailor,

COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.,

PITTSBURGH

WALL PAPER.

AT

W. P. Marshall's

191 LIBERTY STREET

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., September 19, 1872.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., September 19, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER. FEET.	INCHES.	CHANGES. RISE.	FALL.
Fort Benton	1	6	0	0
Davenport	2	0	0	1
Keokuk	5	4	0	0
Cairo	5	10	0	0
St. Louis	7	8	0	0
Pittsburgh	2	2	0	0
Cincinnati	5	2	0	0
Memphis	4	2	0	0
Vicksburg	7	7	0	0
Shreveport	3	7	0	0
Nashville	0	7	0	0
N. Orleans	13	7	0	0

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. ARMY.

NASHVILLE, September 19.—River falling; 14 inches in Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, September 19.—Clear and cool; mercury 68. River risen one inch.